

# The Carroll Free Press.

"THE UNION OF THE STATES AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNION."

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## POETRY

### Song for the Boys.

By J. OREINER.

TUNE—Uncle Sam's Farm.

Come all ye friends of Freedom, and join us in a song,  
And swell the chorus with hearty voices strong.  
The Fremont fever's raging, 'tis plain to every child,  
The country's all a-fire, and the people running wild.

CHORUS.

While "Back and Breck," neck and neck, a yoke of  
oxen slow,  
Are tugging at the Kansas load, woe, haw, gee, woe-oa-  
oa.

A creaking pair of ponies boys, we the world will show  
The Rocky Mountain Hunter and the gallant Jersey blue  
A poor and ragged orphan boy, the friends he had  
were few,  
He early learned to push ahead—to paddle his own canoe.

Inch by inch, step by step, he reached the highest stand  
Till the honored name of Fremont was heard through  
all the land.

While Back and Breck, &c.

On the Rocky Mountain summit, his flag he planted  
there,  
He lived upon the Buffalo, the Beaver and the Bear;  
The wild and savage Indian saw his dashing bold career  
And admired the gallant Fremont, the hardy mountaineer.

While Back and Breck, &c.

He scaled the highest mountains, amid the deepest snow  
He crossed the ocean prairies, and swam the rivers too,  
But mountains, prairies rivers, could not obstruct his way,  
Till safe upon the golden sands of Cali fornia.

While Back and Breck, &c.

Old Back has been in office all his long and glib life,  
But he never yet could manage to get himself a wife,  
A musty crusty Bachelor, afraid of woman's tongue,  
Should be shipped off to Salt Lake to live with Brigham Young.

While Back and Breck, &c.

Old Bullion had a daughter fair, Jessie was her name,  
The Rocky Mountain Traveler a courting her he came  
He wooed her and he won her, and will make her by  
the fates,  
The lady of the President of these United States.

While Back and Breck, &c.

## Miscellaneous Reading.

### The Election of Mr. Buchanan will Encourage the Extension of Slavery.

Southern presses, and Southern men speak out now-days in bold words. If Northern Freemen do not hear, it will be because of wilful deafness. Not only do the friends of Buchanan openly avow disunion as the consequence of Fremont's election, but the plan of division yes, the metes and bounds of the two confederacies—are fixed. Yea, the Slave Power dare not cram down the throats of their Northern Buchanan allies, the very terms on which this Union is to be dismembered, and these allies will roll it as a sweet morsel under their tongue, because their Southern masters so ordain it.

To show that slavery extension is to follow Buchanan's election, read from the Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer* of Aug. 29th as follows:

LOOK THE FUTURE IN THE FACE.

Every one's experience attests the truth of the maxim that, very often, the way to arrest danger is to meet it half way. To prepare for it is often to avert it. The ostrich, by concealing its head in the sand, does not elude or disarm the huntsman. To close our eyes to impending danger, will but increase that danger, precipitate our ruin. To yield to Black Republicanism will neither mollify its anger, nor satiate its hungry rapacity. Give up Kansas to them; give them all the territories; and like the horse-leech, their thirst for blood will increase by its gratification. Teach them that ruff can conquer, and we can submit, and the flush of victory will stimulate their new-born courage for fresh pretensions and further victories. 'Tis treason to cry "Peace! peace!" when there is no peace. There is, there can be no peace, no lasting union between the South and Black Republicanism. Either that political heresy must be effectually and forever put down, or disunion is inevitable. If come it must, the sooner it comes the better, for our enemies increase by the half million annually, whilst our own numbers are almost stationary.

"A multitude, like which the populous North  
Poor'd never from her frozen loins, to press  
Rhine or Danube, when her barbarous sons  
Came like a deluge on the South,  
And spread beneath Gibraltar to the Libyan sand."  
The multitude ready to rush down on the South is greater, angrier, more rapacious than them. The actors are the same. The prolific Teuton or Gothic race, seeking homes and food, on the one hand; the descendants of Southern Europeans, attempting to repel them, on the other. The scene only changed from the banks

of the Rhine and Danube to those of the Ohio and Missouri.

"Forewarned, forearmed." We see the numbers, the character, the designs of our enemies. Let us prepare to resist them and drive them back. To yield to them, to concede to them, to subsidize them, as the Romans did, will but increase their rapacity and encourage their aggressions. Give them all the unsettled territory north of 36:30, to-day, and to-morrow, as Free-Soilers, they will claim all south of 36:30. Yield that, too, and the next day they will invade the States, expel the slaves, and seize upon our lands; for agrarianism is already a part of their programme—the ballot box their sword of Brennus.

BUCHANAN'S ELECTION WILL FAVOR SLAVERY EXTENSION.

The election of Mr. Buchanan may, and probably will, originate a reaction in public opinion that will encourage the extension of the conservative institution of Slavery, and the extension of the British and Southern European races, for the purpose of stemming and turning back the torrent of infidelity, materialism, sensualism, agrarianism, and anarchy, that threatens to overwhelm us from the prolific hive of Northern Europe.

The election of Mr. Buchanan would be a reactionary movement in favor of Slavery and conservatism. The election of Fremont, certain and immediate disunion. The election of Fillmore would subsidize the Barbarians, by yielding them the lands north of 36 deg. 30 min., increase their numbers and their rapacity, and only postpone disunion to a period when it would be more perilous than at present. Besides, his election might go far to weaken the affection, confidence and attachment of the Catholics from our institutions, who are now their best stay and support. They might then think that the rule of the Pope would be better than no rule—the government of pirates better than the anarchy of infidelity. Conservative as Mr. Fillmore and most of his friends pretend to be, the compromise which they propose is but a step towards Black Republicanism, a subsidy offered to the Goths. The South must not yield one inch—the religious, patriotic, conservative North must not yield an inch, but to vote for Mr. Fillmore will be to yield an ell.

THE WEST TO BE CUT IN TWO.

Let the South present a compact and undivided front. Let her show to the barbarians that her sparse population offers little hopes of plunder; here military and self-reliant habits, and her mountain retreats, little prospect of victory, and her firm union and devoted resolutions, no chances of conquest. Let her, if possible, detach Pennsylvania and Southern Ohio, Southern Indiana and Southern Illinois, from the North, and make the highlands between the Ohio and the Lakes the dividing line. Let the South treat with California, and, if necessary, ally herself with Russia, with Cuba and Brazil.

A common danger from without, and a common necessity (Slavery) within, will be sure to make the South a great, a united, a vigilant, and a warlike people. Outside pressure and inside necessity, are the only parents of true national greatness. Greece, Rome, Judea, Carthage, Phenicia, all owed their greatness solely to these causes. Their removal introduced laxity of morals, effeminacy, misrule, anarchy and final ruin.

The North will have no principle of cohesion within, no common danger binding together from without. The situation and straggling extent of her territory will render Union difficult. The predominance of different European races will make it impossible. One-half her territory (that in the East) will starve in a year if divided from the Western half; and yet the division is sure to take place. Socialism, communism, infidelity, licentiousness and agrarianism, now scarcely suppressed by union with the conservative South, will burst forth in a carnival of blood. The social system of the South is sure to beget strong and permanent governmental institutions and a lasting confederation. That of the North will beget revolution with more rapid iteration, more bloody execution, and more direful consequences, than the same system has brought forth for seventy years in Western Europe.

May abolition be put down, infidelity banished from the land, sectional hatred appeased, and the Union preserved! If not, let the South be prepared for the worst.

### Who Acquired California?—The Work of "Nothing But a Surveyor."

The Pro-Slavery organs throughout the North are fond of saying that Col. Fremont, is "a rash young man," "has done nothing," "is nothing but a rambling surveyor." Read the following "official report" of what the "young surveyor" did, and then try to think of anything equally meritorious ever done by Mr. Buchanan.

From the annual report of the Secretary of War December 5, 1846.

SECRETARY MARCY'S OPINION OF COLONEL FREMONT.

[Extract.]  
WAR DEPARTMENT, Dec. 5, 1846.

In May, 1845, John C. Fremont, then a

brevet captain in the corps of Topographical Engineers, and since appointed Lieutenant Colonel, left here under orders from this department to pursue his explorations in the regions beyond the Rocky Mountains. The objects of this service were, as those of his previous explorations had been, of a scientific character, without any view whatever to military operations. Not an officer or soldier of the United States Army accompanied him: and his whole force consisted of sixty-two men employed by himself for security against Indians, and for procuring subsistence in the wilderness and desert country through which he was to pass.

One of the objects he had in view was to discover a new and shorter route from the western base of the Rocky Mountains to the mouth of the Columbia river. This search, for a part of a distance would carry him through the unsettled and afterwards through a border of the settled parts of California. He approached these settlements in the winter of 1845-6. Aware of the critical state of affairs between the United States and Mexico, and determined to give no cause of offence to the authorities of the province, with commendable prudence, he halted his command on the frontier, one hundred miles from Monterey, and proceeded alone to that city to explain the object of his coming to the commandant general, Castro, and to obtain permission to go to the valley of the San Joaquin, where there was game for his men and grass for his horses, and no inhabitants to be molested by his presence. The leave was granted but scarcely had he reached the desired spot for refreshment and repose before he received information from the American settlements, and by expresses from our consul at Monterey, that Gen. Castro was preparing to attack him with a comparatively large force of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, upon the pretext that, under the cover of a scientific mission, he was exciting the American citizens to revolt. In view of these dangers, and to be in a condition to repel an attack, he then took position on a mountain overlooking Monterey, at a distance of about thirty miles, entrenched it, raised the flag of the United States, and with his own men, sixty-two in number, awaited the approach of the commandant general.

From the 7th to the 10th of March, Col. Fremont and his little band maintained this position. General Castro did not approach within attacking distance, and Colonel Fremont, adhering to his plan of avoiding all collision, and determined neither to compromise his government nor the American settlers ready to join him at all hazards, if he had been attacked, abandoned his position and commenced his march for Oregon, intending by that route to reach the U. States. Deeming all danger from the Mexicans to be passed, he yielded to the wishes of some of his men who desired to remain in the country and discharged them from his service, and refused to receive others in their stead, so cautious was he to avoid doing anything which would compromise the American settlers or give even a color of offence to the Mexican authorities. He pursued his march slowly and leisurely, as the state of his men and his horses required, until the middle of May, and he had reached the northern shores of the greater Tlamath lake, within the limits of the Oregon Territory, when he found his further progress in that direction obstructed by impassable snowy mountains and hostile Indians, who had been excited against him by Gen. Castro, had killed and wounded four of his men, and left him no repose either in camp or on his march. At the same time information reached him that General Castro, in addition to his Indian allies, was advancing in person against him, with artillery and cavalry, at the head of four or five hundred men; and that they were passing around the head of the Bay of San Francisco to a rendezvous on the north side of it, and that the American settlers in the valley of the Sacramento were comprehended in the schemes of destruction meditated against his own party.

Under these circumstances, he determined to turn upon his Mexican pursuers, and seek safety both for his own party and the American settlers, not merely in the defeat of Castro, but in the total overthrow of the Mexican authority in California, and the establishment of an independent government in that extensive department. It was on the 6th of June, and before the commencement of the war between the United States and Mexico could have been there known, that this resolution was taken, and, by the 5th of July it was carried into effect by a series of rapid attacks, by a small body of adventurous men, under the conduct of an intrepid leader, quick to perceive and able to direct the proper measures for accomplishing such a daring enterprise.

On the 11th of June a convoy of 200 horses for Castro's camp, with an officer and 14 men, were surprised and captured by 12 of Fremont's party. On the 13th, at daybreak, the military post of Sonoma was also surprised and taken, with nine brass cannon, 250 stand of muskets, and several officers, and some men and munitions of war.

Leaving a small garrison at Sonoma, Col. Fremont went to the Sacramento to rouse the American settlers; but scarcely had he arrived there, when an express reached him from the

garrison at Sonoma, with information that Castro's whole force was crossing the bay to attack that place. This intelligence was received in the afternoon of the 23d of June, while he was on the American fork of the Sacramento, 80 miles from the garrison at Sonoma; and at 12 o'clock on the morning of the 25th, he arrived at that place with 90 riflemen from the American settlers in that valley. The enemy had not yet appeared. Scouts were sent out to reconnoitre, and a party of 30 fell in with a squadron of 70 dragoons, (all of Castro's force which had crossed the bay,) attacked and defeated, killing and wounding five, without harm to themselves; the Mexican commander, De la Torre, barely escaping with the loss of his transport boats and nine pieces of artillery, spiked.

The country north of the Bay of San Francisco being cleared of the enemy, Col. Fremont returned to Sonoma on the evening of the 4th of July, and on the morning of the 5th, called the people together, explained to them the condition of things in the province, and recommended an immediate declaration of independence. The declaration was made and he was selected to take the chief direction of affairs.

The attack on Castro was the next object. He was at Santa Clara, an entrenched post on the upper or south side of the Bay of San Francisco, with 300 men and two pieces of field artillery. A circuit of more than a hundred miles must be traversed to reach him. On the 6th of July the pursuit was commenced, by a body of 100 mounted riflemen, commanded by Colonel Fremont in person, who in three days arrived at the American settlements on the Rio de los Americanos. Here he learnt that Castro had abandoned Santa Clara, and was retreating South towards Ciudad de los Angeles, [the city of the Angels,] the seat of the Governor General of the Californians, and distant 400 miles. It was instantly resolved on to pursue to that place. At the moment of departure, the gratifying intelligence was received that war with Mexico had commenced; that Monterey had been taken by our naval force, and the flag of the United States raised on the 7th of July, and that the fleet would co-operate to the pursuit of Castro and his forces. The flag of independence was hoisted down and that of the United States hoisted, amidst the hearty greetings and to the great joy of the American settlers and the forces under the command of Fremont.

The combined pursuit was rapidly continued and on the 12th of August, Col. Fremont, with a detachment of marines from the squadron and some riflemen, entered the city of Angeles, without resistance or objection; the Governor General Pico, the Commandant General Castro, and all the Mexican authorities, having fled or dispersed. Commodore Stockton took possession of the whole country as a conquest of the United States, and appointed Col. Fremont Governor, under the law of nations; to assume the functions of that office when he should return to the squadron.

Thus, in the short space of sixty days from the first decisive movement, this conquest achieved, by a small body of men, to an extent beyond their own expectations; for the Mexican authorities proclaimed it a conquest, not of the northern part, but of the whole province of the Californians.

The Commandant General Castro, on the 9th of August, from his camp at the Mesa, and next day "on the road to Sonoma," announced this result to the people together with the actual flight and dispersion of the former authorities; and, at the same time, he officially communicated the fact of the conquest to the French English and Spanish Consuls in California; and to crown the whole, the official paper of the Mexican government, on the 16th of October, in laying these official communications before the public, introduced them with the emphatic declaration, "The loss of the Californias is consummated." The whole province was yielded up to the United States, and is now in our military occupancy. A small part of the troops sent out to subject this province will constitute it is presumed, a sufficient force to retain our possession, and the remainder will be disposable for other objects of the war.

W. L. MARCY,

To the President of the United States.

### Important Statement by a Californian.

COL. FREMONT OFFERED THE NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY BY THE DEMOCRACY.

### HE WOULDN'T TAKE IT.

Hon. Geo. C. Bates, formerly Attorney General of Michigan, but lately of San Francisco, made the following highly important statement in a public speech at Kalamazoo, on Wednesday last. We invite for it the attention of all honest Democrats. We quote from the Detroit Tribune:

Hon. George C. Bates, of California, in the course of his speech, made the following important political statement: When he (Mr. Bates) was expected to sail for California in August, 1855, he was persuaded by Mr. Palmer, of the firm of Palmer, Cook & Co., bank-

ers of San Francisco, to remain until October, when he and Col. Fremont would accompany him thither. Mr. Bates postponed his departure as desired. But when the time for departure arrived, Col. Fremont, although his trunk were packed, did not go but ordered his baggage to the Metropolitan Hotel instead. This was in consequence of the following fact: Gov. Floyd, of Virginia, had just arrived in New York City for the special purpose of having an interview with Col. Fremont, and the result of that interview was an offer made to Col. Fremont, by Floyd, in behalf of the Democratic party, he having 'advised with his leading men North and South, of the nomination for the Presidency. He said the party wanted a new man—a man of integrity, and who had won distinction outside of politics. Col. Fremont, after listening patiently, and even submitted to two separate interviews, and knowing the platform he was expected to stand upon, replied; that while deeply sensible of the high distinction of the proposition made him, and flattered by the promises it extended, yet with his opinion of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, it would be impossible for him to entertain the proposition. He considered that repeal an infamous breach of political faith, and should never cease denouncing the act and its authors. Col. Fremont planted himself impregnable on this position. Mr. Palmer being cognizant of these facts, forthwith communicated them to Hon. N. P. Banks, and Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, and they came and saw Col. Fremont, and to state in brief the result of that interview, he consented to lead the hosts of freedom in this campaign if the people should call him to that position. All this happened in September, 1855, if we correctly recall Mr. Bates' statement. He gives time, names and places, and vouches for the entire accuracy of the above statement; and although it did not come to him with the injunction of secrecy, he stated he would not have revealed it had the fact not already been partly disclosed in last Saturday's N. Y. Herald. Any statement made by Mr. Bates commands implicit reliance in this community, where he has been known for years, and is universally respected.

### Workmen Read This.

The Richmond *Enquirer*, the leading Buchanan organ of the South, in a late number gives utterance to the following significant sentiment:

"Slavery is but, that social station in which the will of the superior stands for law to the inferior." The right of the weak to have guardians or masters, is not a less sacred right than that of the wise and prudent to command. It is clearly by the duty of society to reduce to slavery (as we have defined Slavery,) its weak and dependent members, as to invest prudent ones with office and command."

This we should call outspoken, plain and significant. "The right of the weak, to have guardians or masters, is not a less sacred right than that of the wise and prudent to command." Who are the 'weak,' in the sense of the *Enquirer*? Not the rich, but the poor man who has his humble cot, and earns an honest living by honest labor. This is the man that needs a master to look after him, and lord it over him. Let our yeomanry who till the soil, our mechanics who ply their daily skill in useful employment and our honest day laborers reflect how happy they would be with a master and overseer? What a glorious institution slavery is! It is quite worthy while to blockade the Missouri and kill forthwith free state men to establish it in Kansas. 'Tis as clearly the duty of society to reduce to slavery its weak and dependent members as to invest prudent ones with office and command."

Bow your necks, ye men of toil, submit to your fate. You are "weak," and you need a strong hand over you. It has been supposed that freedom is better than slavery, but new light has burst upon the 19th century. Poor men and working men were made to be slaves. Hurrah for the "peculiar institution." Let us have it in Kansas, and if it is a good thing there, it is equally good in Pennsylvania and all over the land. Good times are coming.—The great mission of this country is to extend and perpetuate slavery. True, Thomas Jefferson in a letter to Mr. Warville, under date of February 12th, 1783, said:

"You know that nobody wishes more ardently to see an abolition not only of the trade, but of the condition of Slavery, and certainly nobody will be more willing to encounter sacrifice for that object."

Jefferson was mistaken in his views. He lived in olden times. He had not seen the beautiful working of the system. The Brooks and Herberts, and the border ruffians, and the high price of human chatties, have proved conclusively that everybody should love and advocate slavery.—*Pittsburgh Gazette*.

NOW AND THEN.—John B. Waller, U. S. Senator from California, in a debate in the Senate on the 29th ult., said:

As to the other point whether all the Vigilance Committee were loyal to the Federal Government or not, he would not undertake to say. He would say that there were men in

California who were not loyal to the Government, and these were men who had been openly advocating secession from the Union. Although he should regard it as a high compliment to have it said that all his constituents were loyal to the Government, he could not claim that honor for them.

This same J. B. Waller harangued a crowd in the plaza of San Francisco, in the summer of 1850, urging them to seize the Custom House, and the moneys of the United States, and collect the duties by their own officers. "If they admit us as a State," said he, "we can settle with the U. S. Government for the money; if they do not admit us we will keep it for the independent State of California." Our authority for the statement is most reliable.—*Cleveland Leader*.

RESULTS IN IOWA.—The result of the election in Iowa can be summed up as follows:

For Congress Curtis (Rep.) has 1500 majority over Hall, (Negro-driver). This is the district that was claimed by the Plain Dealer a few days since, on the occasion of its bringing out its old Rooster. In the other district, Davis (Rep.) has 5,775 majority over Leffler (Negro-driver) making a total Republican majority on Congressmen of 7,275. In Davis' district the Fillmore men voted with the Negro-drivers, and in the other district they ran a candidate of their own, and polled him about 1,000 votes. On the State ticket the Fillmoreites voted with the Republican, and the majority ranges from 8,000 to 10,000. The New Legislature is reported.

Senate—Fremont 28 Buchanan 8  
House— " 48 " 24.  
—*Cleveland Leader*.

COMPARATIVE POLITICAL POWER OF THE FREE AND SLAVE STATES.—The Journal of Commerce of August 20th, in an article copied from the Chicago Times, attempts to convey the erroneous idea that the southern states have no advantage over the northern states on account of the representation in Congress of three-fifths of their slave population.

The reason assigned for this absurd position is, that in the free states negroes are counted per capita the same as whites, whereas in the slave states three-fifths are counted as a basis of representation. Aside from the anti-democratic doctrine of property representation in any form, the facts are these:

There are of slaves in the United States 3,204,033, represented in Congress by thirty members—thirty members of Congress representing property alone.

There are in the United States 434,935 free colored persons. Of these there are in the slave states 238,187; in the free states only 196,308, making an excess of free negroes in the slave states of 41,879.

It will be seen from this that the South has the advantage not only in having its slave property represented in Congress by their members, but in having a large excess of the free colored population.

The following is the vote given for Congressmen in 1854, when we carried every District in the State:

	Anti-Nebraska.	Democratic.
1st District	7716	4412
2d "	7592	3891
3d "	9058	6493
4th "	10307	4377
5th "	8258	5140
6th "	9910	5370
7th "	9928	2307
8th "	11000	3330
9th "	8399	4618
10th "	8865	4706
11th "	9818	6907
12th "	9698	6300
13th "	8617	5794
14th "	8788	6941
15th "	9371	6516
16th "	7265	6072
17th "	8332	6017
18th "	8739	4053
19th "	8699	3079
20th "	6972	3782
21st "	9800	5238

AS the per diem allowances to Members of Congress is at an end, the Senate bill heretofore passed, giving \$2,500 per year, was changed in the House so as to give \$3,000 a year deducting for voluntary absence during the session, and giving no books except those printed by Congress. In this form it passed the House by 101 to 97. It was at once sent to the Senate, and there passed by 27 to 12.—The bill applies to the present Congress, the per diem of which for this session amounts to about \$2,000 for each member.

STRIKE THAT NAME FROM THE LIST.—Some of the Locofoco papers are congratulating themselves with the idea that Hon. J. G. Gest, of this county, is out in favor of Buchanan and Breckinridge. We are authorized by Mr. Gest to brand this statement as an unmitigated lie. Mr. Gest is for Freedom, Fremont and Dayton, and goes into the campaign with an ardent desire for the success of the Republican cause. The Locofoco boosters will please strike that name from their list. To our knowledge, not an old whig in this county supports the slavery extension ticket. We know of at least fifty democrats, who last year voted for Medill, and four years ago voted for Pierce, who will next November vote for Fremont. *Knox Torchlight*.